THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIII. WEDNESDAY, December 14, 1808. No. 1159.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

☞ As the publication of ASHE's TRAVELS is suspended, the printers who have taken notice of the advertisement respecting it, will please discontinue its publication also.

ZADOK CRAMER.

Dec. 5, 1808.

WAS FOUND,

ON Grant's Hill, near Pittsburgh, a SILVER WATCH. The owner may have it again on proving property and paying charges. Apply to the subscriber at Mr. Joseph Harbeson's.

JOHN RATTLE.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6, 1808.

CASTINGS,

FROM BIER & ELLIOTT'S.

A CONSTANT supply of Castings of every description, and equal in quality of metal and workmanship to any offered at the Pittsburgh market, may be had at the Warehouse of Mr. BOYLE IRWIN, where merchants may be supplied on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, 6th Dec. 1808.

FOR SALE,

BY THE PIECE,

A neat assortment of the following Articles.

GURRAHS and Bafta MUSLIN,
Cambric, Book and Shirting do.
CALICOES and DIMITIES,
Men's and Women's black and white Cotton HOSE, pr. dozen,
Milled Drab, Mixt & Brown CLOTHS,
Yellow, red, white and green FLANNELS,
Cotton Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Suspenders and Ribands,
Plated and Metal Buttons, pr. groce.

For the above approved notes will be taken, at 2, 4 and 6 months, according to the quantity purchased; and the prices will be found unusually low.

ALSO JUST RECEIVED,

An additional supply of *Teas, Coffee, Loaf* and *Brown Sugar*, Holland & country *Gin*, 4th proof *French Brandy*, and *Sherry Wine*,—on the usual terms, at the Storage and Commission Warehouse of

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 29th, 1808. 7t

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY on Monday morning the 5th inst. from the subscriber, an apprentice named WILLIAM STANFORD. He is about 16 years of age, has red hair, and is small for his age; he had on when he went away a new blue linsey roundabout jacket, vest and pantaloons, new socks, half-worn shoes, and an old hat.—Whoever takes up said runaway, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6th, 1808.

N. B. All persons are forbid harboring him at their peril.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

BLANK CHECKS,

Elegantly printed, on good paper.

Spanish Sole Leather.

THE subscribers have a quantity of prime SOLE LEATHER, of clean, well trimmed Spanish Hides, which they will exchange, at the rate of two shillings per pound, for Flax Linen at 3*s*. Tow Linen at 2*s*. and good twilled Bags at 1 dollar.

DENNY & FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 26, 1808. 6t

JAMES THOMPSON,

Hatter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by *David M'Keehan* as a book store, on the east side of the Diamond, opposite the Market House, where, from the arrangements he has made, he will be enabled to keep a constant supply of HATS of every description, of the newest fashions, and the best workmanship and materials.

Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 29, 1808.

THOMAS LLOYD,

Taylor and Habit Maker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business in the house of Mr. Wills, next door to Mr. James Gibson's store, and nearly opposite to the Black Bear tavern, Market street; where he intends carrying it on in all its various branches: and flatters himself, that by his extensive knowledge and long tried experience in his profession, to give general satisfaction to all who will favor him with their commands.

Nov. 16, 1808. tf.

PITTSBURGH

Flint Glass Manufactory.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public in general, that they have now on hand, at the *Pitisburgh Flint Glass Manufactory*, an extensive assortment of the following articles, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms, viz.—

Quart, pint, half pint and gill Decanters,
Quart, pint, half pint, and gill Tumblers,
Cream Jugs and Sugar Basins,
Glass Pitchers, Proof Bottles,
Pocket Flasks, Phials, &c. &c.

BAKEWELL & ENSELL.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

N. B. Cash given for *Pot* and *Pearl Ashes*. tf.

Just Received,

And now opening for sale, by

ALGEO & STEVENSON,

Between Second & Third in Market St.

A FRESH AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Merchandize;

CONSISTING of fine and superfine *Broad-Cloths—Cassimers—Coatings—Kersey—Mole Skin—Bayes—Rose and Point Blankets—Swansdown—Toilinett—Velvets & Cords—Callimanco—Bombazett—Cambric and Coarse Muslin—Leno and Book Muslin—Callicoes and Chintzes—Silk and Cotton Shawls and Handkerchiefs—Silk and Cotton Umbrellas—Leather and Morocco Slippers—Cotton and Worsted Stockings*, &c. &c.——Also, *Hardware, Cuttlery, Queensware*, and *Groceries*, with a quantity of excellent SOAL LEATHER, all for sale on moderate terms, for cash or approved country produce.

☞ Those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those that do not pay before the 1st of January, 1809, will find their accounts in the hands of an attorney.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 16, 1808. tf.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

TO BE RENTED,

That valuable public house, long known by the name of Reed's Tavern, sign of the *Buck*, within twenty steps of the court house, on the west side of the public square, in Pittsburgh. The house is in perfect, good repair, wtth a large stable, and a good well of water opposite the door. Possession may be had on the 1st of October, and the terms will be made known by applying to the subscriber on the premises. SAMUEL BOYD.

July 25, 1808.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A TRACT OF LAND,

On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

The following

Tracts of Land

Are offered for Sale, or will be exchanged for property in or near the county of Philadelphia.

In Leets District—Nos. 57, 59, 102.

In Cunningham's District—Nos. 87, 88, 89.

For terms enquire of FREDERICK BEATES, Philadelphia, or of JOHN WAY, Esq. Sewickly Bottom, Allegheny county.

3000 Acres of unseated Land, in Alexander's, Breaden's, and Lee's Districts, to be let on liberal improving leases, from 6 to 8 years. Enquire of the said John Way.

May 7, 1808. tf

Ten Dollars Reward.

THE subscriber on the 19th of last January, delivered to *John Harrison*, whom I was acquainted with in Philadelphia formerly, but his residence of late has been in Hanover township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, a letter with Thirty Dollars inclosed, directed to Robert Tackaberry, near Pittsburgh; said Harrison said he was well acquainted with the family in Ireland, and wished to have an opportunity of seeing him and the rest of the family lately arrived; but I am informed by letters from R. Tackaberry he did not call to deliver said letter, though he called to see some acquaintance in Pittsburgh. I had a better opinion of said Harrison, and did not expect he would be guilty of a breach of trust, as I gave him as a present Six Dollars towards travelling charges. He was seen in Washington county since, and brought a great deal of fine cloaths to his wife, who with her father is gone down the river Ohio. I will give the above reward to any person who will lodge him in jail, to be tried for a breach of trust, by producing the jailor's receipt of his commitment to me.

JOSEPH FEARON,

No. 93, Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

September 10, 1808.

ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having her Rope Walk now in complete order, will be enabled to keep a constant supply of ROPES superior and cheaper to any imported from Kentucky, which she offers for sale at the following prices.

Bedcords,	28 yards,	37 1-2 Cts.	per piece.
Lacings,	18 do.	25	do.
Ploughlines,	24 do.	18 3-4	do.
Tarred Cordage		12 1-2	lb.
White do.		13	do.

A reasonable discount will be made when taken by the quantity.

She has on hand, and will constantly keep, a complete assortment of CUT & WROUGHT NAILS and SPRIGS.

Cash, at seven cents per lb. will be given for sound, clean *HEMP*.

MARY IRWIN,

At the corner of Liberty and Third sts. Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1808.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Storer in the chair, on the report in part of the committee of nine, to whom was referred that part of the president's message of the 8th of November, 1808, which respects the foreign relations of the United States. The said report having been read by the clerk, and the chairman having put the first resolution of the same in the following words, to wit:

Resolved, That the United States cannot, without a sacrifice of their rights, honor and independence, submit to the late edicts of Great Britain and France.

Mr. G. W. Campbell, (the chairman of the committee who made the report) observed that his health had been such as had not permitted him to attend particularly to the subject before the committee, and it might interrupt his future attention. He did not, however, intend at this time to enter into the merits of this question. The first resolution which was under consideration, was too self-evident to require any argument to support it; it might indeed rather require an apology. It was a question which every American had long since determined for himself. He had for his own part, when it was first proposed, thought it superfluous; and like announcing to the world that we were still independent. But some of the gentlemen of the committee had thought it essential to introduce it, in order that there should be some one point on which all should unite, and short of which no one would stop. After a perusal of the documents which had been laid before the house, he presumed no one would hesitate to declare his intention to resist the manifest aggressions upon our rights. Some variance of opinion might exist as to the mode of resistence; but he confidently believed that none existed as to the general determination to resist. After they had determined on resistance....that they would repel the aggressions, there was a greater probability of arriving at a favorable result. The first resolution had been fixed upon as an axiom in which all would unite, from its being so self-evident.—Mr. Campbell made a variety of remarks tending to shew that a tame acquiescence in the edicts of the belligerents was a relinquishment of our unalienable rights and a shameful surrender of our independence. The real question he said was, shall we govern ourselves or be subject to the will of others?

Mr. Quincy, after making some observations on the nature of legislating upon abstract propositions, remarking that they were too often the resort of weakness or ignorance, and so calculated to amuse or delude the people, that he could scarcely admit himself to enter upon the consideration of them, said he did not know but what the resolution before the committee was unexceptionable, and that he should support it, but would give his vote upon grounds very different from what had been assumed in the report. It was a rule of the house, he said, that any member might vote for a resolution, independently of any reasoning which might be contained in a report that preceded it, and he should avail himself of that privilege. The principle upon which he should vote for the resolution was, that it contained a solemn pledge to this nation, not to be mistaken, and not to be redeemed in any other way than by a total abandonment of the present measures of government. Adopt this resolution (said Mr. Q.) and submission to orders and decrees is at an end. The resolution contained two things—an assertion and a pledge. The assertion is, that the orders and decrees are contrary to the rights of the American people: the pledge is, that we will not submit.—As to the assertion, can there be any question? The belligerent powers do not pretend to vindicate their encroachments as their own rights; they ground them on necessity; and their ministers here would countersign such a declaration to-morrow. And as to the pledge—what is meant by submission? The neutral submits when he does that thing which the edict commands; and he does not submit when he does not do that thing which is commanded. The pledge, therefore, contained in the resolution, going to an abandonment of the present policy is clear and intelligible.

The French decrees say you shall not trade with Great Britain: the British orders say you shall not trade with France; but our government by the embargo says you shall not trade with either. This, sir, is doing more than we were commanded; it is a mark of slavish supererrogation: it is abandoning our rights at their beck. The report seemed to imply that there were no other nations but Great Britain and France, and we co-operate in their schemes of depriving each other of trade. This is not merely kissing the hand that strives to injure you, but it is putting the foot upon your head—If, sir, this view of the case be true in terms, it is also true as it relates to the object to be effected by foreign policy. France attempts by her restrictions to compress Great Britain—And what do you? You do all you can to consolidate yourselves with the continental powers of Europe, and compress Great Britain likewise. Mr. Quincy begged gentlemen to recol-

lect that he took the administnation upon its own grounds—upon the presumption that it had dealt impartially betwen Great Britain and France—Great Britain attempts to prohibit all commerce with France, and therein had two objects; 1st, to produce discontent among the people of continental Europe; and 2dly, to destroy neutral commerce. What effect has the embargo? It is in direct co-operation with the British. Great Britain thereby enjoys the very commerce which you have thus abandoned. Bonaparte, too, is very happy at our proceedings. The interests of the United States had been laid at the footstool of the British monarchy, and if we were colonies we could not do more. Upon the principle that the present policy of this country is an abandonment of our commercial rights, the question hung heavy upon his palate; but viewing it in the light in which he had explained it, he would take it as the harbinger of a new day; as the beginning of new measures.

Mr. Quincy said he would have closed here, if there was not an evident variance between the report and the resolution. The report specifically sanctions the continuance of the embargo. Whenever he touched that subject it seemed as if he stood upon magical ground—and knew not how to express his wonder.—When he came from Massachusetts, the sentiment of a repeal was universal; not so much indeed, that it would be repealed, as that it had already been removed. And, in addition, another sentiment was universally prevalent, among men of various political sentiments, which was, that it could not be continued. I arrive here (said Mr. Quincey) and hear the incantations of the great inchanter....I feel the spell—the scene opens....and I am called upon to forget all my previous recollections, to deny my senses, and am informed that the embargo may be continued, and that for an indefinite time: some assert for a period of six months; some for one year; and one gentleman from North-Carolina avers that he would rather have an embargo for three years than go to war. A gentleman from Virginia had uttered a sentiment expressive of his wish that the embargo might never be taken off till the orders and decrees were revoked. Sir, is this house mad? Are gentlemen touched with that species of insanity which we are told precedes destruction? Mr. Quincy dwelt upon the close dependence which the New England states had upon the ocean, and of the terrible consequences which might result from the continuance of an unlimited embargo. He adverted to some observations made by one of his colleagues when the doors were closed, wherein the gentleman said he had travelled through N. England but had not found that the embargo had produced any such tragical effects as he had the honor to state. His honorable colleague had travelled, in reality!—from Hudson to Stockbridge—from Boston to Berkshire, perhaps—he had gone from inn to inn! and found West India articles high, and home productions at a reduced price, so that the thing was pretty well equalized! But has he travelled on our sea board? Has he visited our cities generally? Has he seen our ships rotting, stores abandoned, industry paralyzed? Hope, (said Mr. Q.) has fled from these places. He dwelt upon the misfortunss of the merchants, the ruin of the mechanics; and observed that his powers were inadequate truly to describe the scene. He said other gentlemen might take their own responsibility; he would take his; the embargo could not be enforced for a material period of time longer: he meant nothing like insurrection, but adverted toa very different state of things. He believed there was an authority superior to that of congress; a controul of nature and the constitution. If this body (said he) should decide that the atmosphere should not exist, that water should not flow, and that heavy bodies should not descend, he believed, notwithstanding the grave authority of so respectable a body, the air would still circulate, the rivers continue to flow, and gravity to maintain its principle. It was absurd, foolish, and impracticable to prevent the people of N. England from descending on the ocean: all their habits, hopes, and interests are there: the situation of the country—500 miles of seacoast; bays, creeks, and rivers—all offer temptations to commerce.

You talk, sir, of twelve additional revenue cutters—multiply them by 10—by 20—and you cannot prevent them from launching into the ocean whilst the public sentiment is against you; and it will be against you if it is not so already. Mr. Q. proceeded to say that there would shortly not be found juries to convict offenders, nor officers to execute the laws, that this was somewhat the case already, and that in a little time it would be impossible to identify the violators of the embargo with common smugglers. You ought (said he) to have some regard to the cherishing a love of order and law, and the thing ought not to be strained too far He spoke of the power to regulate commerce, stating the impropriety of taking it out of the hands of the legislature and vesting it in the hands of twelve men; and adverted to the jealousies of congress with respect to the continuance of our embargo in Washington's administration, having limitted it even when he was chief magistrate. He asserted that such a state of things as the present could never have been contemplated by the framers of the constitution; drew a comparison between the prescriptions of the constitution with regard to a certain species of southern property, and the rights of commerce inherent in the eastern states; spoke of the futility of thinking to starve Great Britain, when out of a consumption of one hundred and fifty millions of bushels of wheat we at no time supplied her with more than seven millions, whilst Africa and the commerce of the Black Sea furnished her with supplies, and all South America was open to her navigation; he recurred to the assertion that the embargo saved our resources, and said ten per cent had already been sacrificed, never to be recovered, and which was a dead loss. As to the embargo bearing equally upon every part of the union, it was a fallacious idea. He would take for an example the two most populous states of the union: Virginia had a population of about nine hundred thousand souls, and a capital of about six millions of dollars engaged in foreign trade; whilst Massachusetts with a population of six hundred thousand souls, had a flourishing capital of thirty millions of dollars! Thus the evils of the embargo must be felt in Massachusetts six times more severely than in Virginia, as, to equalize the burthen it would be necessary for the latter to have 45,000,000 of dollars capital at stake. And in Massachusetts the midding class of people were the most oppressed. Ruin is suspended over them: they do not (said Mr. Q.) believe in your wisdom; nor do they believe that you understand their interests better than they do themselves.

Mr. Quincy adverted to Massachusetts being called the "cradle of liberty." Not sir, (said he) of an embargo liberty. Their liberty was cradled on the ocean, and is not so much of a mountain as a sea nymph. She came from the great waters, and was found on the sands of the beach spreading her nets. Not, sir, liberty in chains; in fetters! We are asked too where is the spirit of '76? Aye, sir! where is that spirit? It was a glorious spirit and ought to prevail in this house. It was not a sprit of mere declamation; but was an active, dignified and energetic spirit. There was no such sentiment in all seventy-six as was contained in this report; no proposition for abandoning your rights under pretence of protecting them; the spirit of seventy-six relied on the sword—there were no such words in '76 as embargo, dignified retirement, and who should do each other the most harm. At that time we had an army, a noble army; consisting of the yeomanry of the country, with Washington at its head—We had, sir, an army and a head too. Gentlemen ought not to invoke the spirit of '76. (Here he read extracts from the declaration of independence in point.) If they do it will not come, or if it does, it will come in the shape of a tormentor. Mr. Q. spoke of the clamour about tribute, observing that no man could be for paying tribute; that in fact there could be no such thing; that as the payment of a duty was in consideration of vessels proceeding to French ports, and as going thither was going to confiscation, it was idle to suppose merchants would do so. But he said we had done more than pay tribute: they had asked us to go with them a mile and we had gone two. They ask for our cloak and we give them our coat also. Such a course of procedure might answer very well to secure happiness in the other world, but would never secure our independence and honor in this.

Mr. Q. concluded by saying that gentlemen in the majority were wringing their hands and crying "What shall we do?" It was not for him, he said, to advise; but he conceived that our situation now was not much better than war; we were certainly not at peace; we were retiring from blows; war may result, and gentlemen ought to recollect that the best way to prevent war, was not to fear it. Our path, he observed, was clear as the milky way, studded with stars and full of light.—The resolution was not to be mistaken; it was a pledge for new measures; and under the impression that we were to be permitted to go on the ocean and support our rights, he should vote for it.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, December 14, 1808.

Died, on Friday morning last, after a painful and lingering illness, MRS. ELIZABETH ENOCHS, in the 24th year of her age, wife of Mr. Thomas Enochs, merchant, of this place.

In the house of representatives of the United States, on the 1st inst. the vote on the first resolution reported by the committee, to wit:—"Resolved, That the United States cannot, without a sacrifice of their rights, honor and independence, submit to the late edicts of Great Britain and France," was taken, and passed unanimously in the affirmative.

Mr. Randolph called for a division of the second resolution, to wit:—

"Resolved, That it is expedient to prohibit by law, the admission into the ports of the U. States of all public or private, armed or unarmed ships or vessels belonging to Great Britain or France, or to any other of the belligerent powers having in force orders or decrees violating the lawful commerce and neutral rights of the United States."

This member of the resolution was carried unanimously.

The second member was then put and carried, 84 to 21, in the following words, to wit:—

"And also the importation of any goods, wares or merchandize, the growth, produce or manufacture of the dominions of any of the said powers, or imported from any place in the possession of either."

The third resolution, in the following words, was also agreed to:

"Resolved, That measures ought to be immediately taken for placing the country in a more complete state of defence."

The committee then rose, reported, and the Speaker took the chair.

The question was yesterday taken in the senate on Mr. Hillhouse's resolution for the repeal of the embargo, and lost—ayes 6—noes 26. Ayes *Messrs. Gilman*, Goodrich, Hillhouse, Lloyd, Pickering, and White. *Mr.* Gilman is the only democrat who voted in the affirmative. *(Wash. Federalist, Dec.* 3.

ELEGANT EXTRACTS.

The following *gentlemanly* and *liberal* expressions, were used with respect to Mr. Chittenden's motion to repeal the embargo—Such are the men, who lead the legislative councils of our suffering and distracted country:—

Mr. Troup, a member from Georgia, observed, that "He had voted against the *consideration* of the resolution proposed by the gentleman from Vermont, *because he wished that any attempt to repeal the embargo laws might be rejected with indignation.*"

Mr. G. W. Campbell, a member from Tennessee, said "*He would as indignantly reject this motion, as he would a motion for the surrender of the independence of this country.*"

Mr. Macon said—"Shall the majority govern, or shall *a few wicked and abandoned men* drive this nation from the ground it has taken?"

"Shall the nation give way to a *few*, and those the *most profligate part of the community?*"

(Communication.)

JAMES BELL, of Ohio township, Beaver county, on Tuesday the 6th inst. being arrested by the constable for a small debt, resisted and evaded the force of the law, declaring that he would destroy the life of the first person who would attempt to enforce it. His cousin, *Guion Bell*, of new Sewickly township, accompanied by a *Mr. Johnston*, resolving to play a trick (as they said) repaired to the house of *James Bell*, between the hours of ten and twelve at night, *Johnston*, armed with a rifle, stood at a distance, in order to fire, but did not proceed: while *Guion Bell* rushed to the door, demanding entrance in a strange tone of voice, which was peremptorily refused, unless he would make known who he was, and what he intended. He persisted and was informed he would be killed, if he continued to force in; which he did, and was stabbed by *James Bell*, with a large knife between the ribs, in the left side, and died in a short time. A coroner's inquest was held on the body, who pronounced it WILFUL MURDER! *Guion Bell* and his comrade were supposed to be somewhat intoxicated. [*Commonwealth.*]

PHILADELPHIA, *Dec.* 1.

COMMUNICATION FROM WASHINGTON,

FOR THE UNITED STATES' GAZETTE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 24.

The house of representatives met this morning with closed doors and continued in secret session for about two hours.—The subject of discussion is understood to have been the publication of the secret message of the president of the United States. But the party of the palace decided by a large majority that it should not be permitted to go to the people. It is believed that the dispatches of general Armstrong hold a language very different from that contained in the report of Mr. Campbell; but the latter is the language of the palace and the measures which it recommends will doubtless be adopted by an obsequious majority in congress.

In the Senate Mr. Giles occupied the whole day in a speech in favour of a continuance of the Embargo. He frankly acknowledged that it had not produced the effects upon the belligerent nations which had been anticipated and calculated upon. Still he said it ought to be adhered to, as the least of the evils which are presented to our choice.—In his opinion the only alternatives are either *the embargo; tame submission to the aggressions of the belligerent powers;* or *war.*

In the course of his speech he took occasion to animadvert upon the conduct of those who objected to a continuance of the embargo, while they proposed nothing as a subsitute. In commenting upon the speech of Mr. White in favor of raising the embargo he said, that that gentleman had asserted that the proper subsitute might be found in the secret message of the president.—This Mr. Giles said he understood to be a direct recommendation of war—*of war with France.* Of course we have a right to infer that this is the measure recommended by Mr. Armstrong, which recommendation was communicated to congress in the secret message.

Mr. Giles spoke about three hours and a half, and in the course of his remarks uttered some very extraordinary sentiments as to the sacrifices made by the southern states to promote the commercial interests of the northern and eastern parts of the union. He very gravely cautioned the people of that part of the country to beware of the consequences of forfeiting the good opinion of those who inhabit the states south of the Potomack, at the same time apprising them that the southern states would suffer nothing by a dissolution of the connexion.

As the speech will probably be reported at length I shall not attempt a further analysis of it.

Friday Evening, 25th, Nov.

This morning Mr. Elliot moved a resolution in the house of representatives calling upon the president of the United States for a copy of his proclamation issued in April last, relative to a supposed violation of the embargo laws in the neighbourhood of Lake Champlain. Carried, and a committee of two appointed for the purpose.

Mr. GARDINIER (who appeared yesterday and took his seat) presented sundry petitions from the inhabitants of the country of Ontario, in the state of New-York, praying for a repeal of the embargo laws.—Read and referred to the committee of the whole house to whom was referred the resolution of Mr. Chittenden to repeal those laws.

MORE SECRETS.

At a quarter before twelve, Mr. Randolph rose and said he was extremly sorry to be under the necessity of submitting a resolution, which, according to the standing rules and orders of the house, required that the galleries should be cleared. They were cleared accordingly and the doors closed, and the house continued in secret session until after three o'clock, when it was resolved to publish the journal of the secret session. The first motion made by Mr. Randolph was, that the members of the house should be at liberty to disclose the substance of the confidential documents accompaning the president's message of the 8th inst. After considerable debate the motion was varied at the suggestion of one of the members so as to render a publication of the documents themselves under the sanction of the house. On taking the question upon this motion it was lost. These propositions were varied in several ways and discussed during three secret sessions, and negatived. The documents referred to are supposed to be several letters which passed between Mr. Armstrong and the French government, in which the latter explicitly declared that the *United States could be no longer recognised in any other light than that of either allies or enemies;* and certain communications between Mr. Pinckney and Mr. Canning. The Journal of these secret proceedings will soon be published; but will afford but little information. It seems to be resolved at the palace that the people of the United States shall not see the documents themselves and of course a majority will be found in the house who will refuse to publish them.

Saturday Evening 26th, Nov.

One half the present week has been spent by the house of representatives in discussing, *with closed doors*, whether the people of the United States should be permitted to be made acquainted, in any shape, with the nature of Napoleon's demands and declarations respecting this country—declarations which go the whole length of avowed and open hostility.—The adherents of the palace have, by a considerable majority, put a decided negative upon the proposition, in every shape, in which it could be presented.

The first resolution presented by Mr. Randolph was deemed the most correct course of proceeding by the greater part of those who generally act in opposition to the politicks of the palace. This was, not to give to the publication of the documents the solemn and formal sanction of the house in the precise language in which they are expressed; but to authorize the individual members to make known the contents of those papers, either by copying them verbatim, or stating the substance of them.—In this way the information would rest upon the individual responsibility of those who might communicate it, without pledging the reputation of the house for its authenticity and correctness. This mode was preferred, on account of the restraint which would be imposed upon the intercourse between our ministers abroad and foreign negociators, were they to find their confidential communications made public under the formal sanction of the American legislature, and thus rendered officially authentick as well in the form as the substance. On this account many of the federalists, who were in favour of the motion in its original form, opposed the substitute, which was, to print the documents as they were communicated from the palace. Of course this motion was lost by an unusually large majority.

The motion made yesterday was, to print the documents as they were presented, with the exception of certain specified parts, particularly one note from Mr. Armstrong, and some particular passages in his communications, and also one expression in a letter from Mr. Pinckney.

In favor of this motion the opposers of the palace politicks again united, thinking it better to obtain a partial publication than none at all. Still the motion was lost by a very considerable majority.

The Washington Federalist of this day has fallen into a mistake in stating that a publication of the documents has been ordered. The order is merely for a publication of the secret journal of the proceedings of the house upon the several resolutions offered.

The letter which the *Palatines* are most anxious to keep from the view of the people is one from Mr. Armstrong to Mr. Madison, stating that the embargo was not likely to produce any beneficial effect in regard to France; advising a repeal of it, and a declaration of war against France. This is a document which they are resolved at all events to keep a profound secret.

IN SENATE.

Mr. LLOYD presented certain resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, instructing their senators and requesting their representatives to use their exertions to procure an immediate repeal of the embargo laws, and stating the severity with which those laws operate upon the people of that state. The resolutions were received and ordered to be read.—While the clerk was reading them, Mr. Anderson rose and moved for a reconsideration of the question. He went into an argument of considerable length, against admitting the resolutions to lie upon the table, and indulged himself in a good deal of accrimony. Mr. Lloyd made some observations in favour of receiving and reading them. During the discussion Mr. Giles entered the Senate and moved that the further consideration of the question be posponed until Monday, which motion was carried.

Both houses adjourned until Monday.

Thus has another week been spent in doing nothing, notwithstanding the anxiety which is every where felt throughout the country.

A letter has been received at New-York, from Bilboa, of the 15th Sept. stating that the city of Bilboa had been given up to plunder by the French army, which they carried so completely into execution that only one house escaped.

Arrived here yesterday morning, the ship Betsey, capt. Larkins, in 57 days from Liverpool. By this arrival Liverpool papers to the 30th ult. and London Gazettes to the 28th of September have been received, from which the following extracts are made:

LONDON, *Sept.* 27.

It is with pleasure we see that success has not abated the caution of the Spaniards, and that they are proceeding with a prudence equal to their patriotism. It is supposed, as soon as they had collected a sufficient force they would fall upon the French and risk an immediate and general battle. This does not appear to be their intention. The French have no idea of descending from the Ebro to Madrid; the patriots are therefore not obliged to station their main force between the enemy and the capital; they are occupied in watching and harrassing the enemy's flanks.

When Pallafox advanced against the left flank of the French, Moncey with a strong detachment wished to bring him to battle, and thus carry that system into execution which the French have often found so advantageous to them, viz. the system of beating their enemies in detail. Had Moncey been able to have cut up Pallafox's division, the enemy would have been able to have bore with more pressure against Blake, who hovered on their right flank. But Pallafox, as cautious as he is brave, saw Moncey's intention, and defeated it; he drew off his troops, and fell back upon Saragossa.

Meanwhile Blake made a menacing movement upon the enemy's right, and Moncey was immediately recalled to the main body. The intelligence received by government yesterday stated, that Blake, instead of pursuing his course to the Ebro, as seemed to be his original purpose, has directed his march into Biscay and Guipuscoa; he will there cut off the enemy's retreat through those provinces, and perhaps may be able to throw a powerful detachment between the Pyrenean frontiers and Pampeluna.

The only rout by which the enemy can retreat from the Ebro, is by the road that leads through Pampeluna to their own frontier.—That they will sustain themselves on the Ebro, if they can, there is no doubt—but the season is coming on when troops will be with difficulty able to pass the Pyrenees to reinforce them.

Supplies of provisions will not be easily obtained—the country all around them is hostile, and on each flank and in front there will be a hostile army. Perhaps they will court a general battle, in the hope of being able to beat troops not yet acccustomed to military habits, and of thereby throwing discouragement among the Spaniards. The Spaniards, however, may have determined not to risk a general battle, but to wait and see whether scarcity and sickness may not effect more against the enemy than the sword.

The Russian admiral in the Baltic is said to have rejected the terms offered him by Sir James Saumerez, and the Swedish admiral. He hopes to sustain himself in his present position. The island of East Raga or Rogen, commands the entrance or anchorage of the harbor, and is strongly fortified. It was said that the Swedes had determined to send a strong military force to attack it. But it is possible that fire ships may render such an attack unnecessary. Sir James had determined to send several in as soon as the wind was favorable. The enemy have struck yards and topmasts, and they may do considerable execution in a squadron already panic struck, and not manned by officers and men, possessed of great naval science or skill.

We are again positively assured, on authority on which we can rely, that an order was sent out for the recall of generals Sir H. Dalrymple, Sir Harry Burrard, and Sir Arthur Wellesley, immediately after the receipt of the official dispatches containing the particulars of the late convention.

Letters to the 10th inst. have been received from Hamburgh. They state, that since the last message of the emperor of the French to his council of state, Austria has redoubled her exertions to increase her military force.

BALTIMORE, November 30.

SPANISH NEWS

Several reports are in circulation respecting the military events in Spain. They have probably arisen from the conversations of Mr. Howe, the Post-master at Halifax (N. S.) who passed through this city a few days ago, with dispatches for Washington.

He stated that a vessel had arrived at an Eastern port from Cadiz with Spanish accounts to the 2d Oct. and that he had seen letters which mentioned that the French army of 40,000 men in the north, had been hemmed in by the Spaniards, and were expected soon to surrender.

From the New-York Gazette, Dec. 1.

By an arrival from Havanna, we have received from our correspondent papers to the 18th Nov. the most interesting news is that of the establishment in Spain of their new general government represented by two deputies from each of the thirteen provinces. The president of which pro. tem. is the celebrated Ex-Minister Count of Florida Blanca, who enjoys and always has the confidence of the people. The Central Junta asssembled at one of the royal seats, Aranjuez, distant a few miles from Madrid, and in the chapel of the palace. Each deputy at ther installation took the following oath, on the 25th Sept. last which was administered by the Archbishop of Laodicea.

"You swear on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, and to our Crucified Saviour, whose sacred image you have before you, that in the exercise of your functions as deputy of the Supreme Central and Governative Junta of the Kingdom, you will promote and defend our Holy Religion, promote and be faithful to the Rights and Sovereigntics of our August King, Ferdinand VII. the preservation of our rights, priviledges, laws and customs, and especially the succession of the present royal family, and those prescribed by the same laws, and finally every thing which may contribute to the welfare, prosperity and happiness of these kingdoms, and amelioration of its customs, keeping secret what may be necessary to keep so, and preserving from them all evil, persecuting its enemies at the risque of your person, your life and property. Yes I do swear. If you act thus may God assist you, and if not may he call you to an account for having sworn to his Holy Name in vain. Amen."

Letters from Ireland state, that the most serious apprehension entertained in that country from the effects of the embargo, has been completely removed, by the arrival of quantities of flaxseed from Holland at 60 guilders (about 6 pounds sterling) per hhd. We had notified some time since, that the distress which prevailed in Holland, had compelled the government of that country to permit the free exportation of various articles of Dutch produce, and this appears to be one of the consequences of the relaxation.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

The following despotic mandate from the executive of the United States, is published as an advertisement in the last Connecticut Gazette. We repeat the question, by what right are those concerned to be deprived of their legal privilege of making store-ships of their vessels, or getting them ready to sail as soon as the embargo is removed? Whatever palliation there might be for setting up circulars in lieu of the law, during the recess of Congress, it is still a bolder invasion of civil privileges to make them operate, whilst that body is in session. Let them look to it.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, N. London.

The owners of vessels not under a general embargo bond, are cautioned not to take in goods to be cleared, without the inspection of the proper revenue officer, or take goods on board their vessels, as store-ships, or in order to be prepared against the embargo is taken off. Nov. 22.

President Washington's opinion of Mr. Jefferson in 1794.

WASHINGTON TO JEFFERSON, 1794.

"As you have mentioned the subject yourself, it would not be frank, candid, or friendly to conceal, that your conduct has been represented as derogating from that opinion I conceived you entertained of me; that to your particular friends and connexions you have described *and they* have denounced me as a person under a dangerous influence, and that if I would listen more to some other opinions, all would be well"

"To this I may add, and very truly, that until the last year or two, I had no conception that parties would or even could go to the lengths I have been witness to; nor did I believe until, lately, that it was within the bounds of probability—hardly within those of possibility—that while I was using my utmost exertions to establish a national character of our own, independent as far as our obligations and justice would permit, of every nation of the earth; and wished by steering a steady course, to preserve this country from the horrors of a desolating war, I should be accused of being the enemy of one nation and subject to the influence of another; and to prove it, that every act of my administration would be tortured, and the grossest and most insidious misrepresentations of them be made, by giving one side only of a subject, and that too in such exaggerated and indecent terms, as could scarcly be applied to a *Nero*—to a notorious *defaulter*—or even to a common *pick-pocket*.

"But enough of this—I have already gone further in the expression of my feelings than I intended."

Wants Imployment,

A YOUNG MAN from Philadelphia, who writes a good hand, and understands accounts, would wish to engage in an Office or Store as Clerk, or other employment; good recommendations can be produced. A few lines addressed to J. B. and left at the office of this paper will be punctually attended to.

December 14th, 1808.

WAS FOUND

On the 2d Dec. inst. near the road from Chartier's creek to Wm. Ewing's mill, a SADDLE. The owner may have it again by applying to the subscriber, proving property and paying charges.

JOHN M'ELHERAN.

Robinson township, Allegheny county, Dec. 7, 1808.

NEW GOODS.

M'Candless & Cochran,

Have just received a complete assortment of

Winter Goods,

WHICH they are determined to sell at the lowest prices.

They have on hand, from Kentucky—

200 dozen BED CORDS,

100 do. PLOUGH LINES,

A quantity of Cordage for Boat Cables,

Tobacco, Salt Petre and Pig Lead—

Which they will dispose of on the most liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED

FROM NEWBURYPORT, BOSTON, NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE,

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Books and Stationary,

AND FOR SALE AT

ZADOK CRAMER'S

Ecclesiastical, Law, and Literary Book-Store, Sign of Franklin's Head, Market, between Front and Second Streets, Pittsburgh.

All of which will be sold cheap for cash or approved of credit,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE Poems of Ossian, the son of Fingal, translated by James M'Pherson, Esq. 2 vols. with plates, 12 mo.

The letters of Junius—with notes and illustrations, historical, political, biographical, and critical, by Robert Heron, Esq. 2 vols. 8 vo. with elegant likenesses of the characters spoken of in the work.

The Stranger in Ireland, or a tour in the southern and western parts of that country in the year 1805, by John Carr, Esq. with the history of Dermody the poet.

A picture of the Empire of Bonaparte, or the Belgian traveller: being a tour through Holland, France and Switzerland.

The first settlers of Virginia, an historical novel.

The Female Quixotism, or the extravagant adventures of Dorcasina Sheldon.

Voyages from Montreal on the river St. Laurence through the continent of North America, to the frozen and Pacific oceans, illustrated with a map, by Alexander Mackenzie, Esq.

Essays concerning human understanding, by John Locke, gent. 3 vols, 12 mo.

Hudebrass, in three parts, by Samuel Butler Esq. with annotations and complete index.

Seneca's morals by way of abstract, to which is added a discourse under the title of *An After Thought*, by Sir Roger L'Estrange, Knt.

History of Charles XII. king of Sweden, by M. De Voltaire, 12mo.

An easy introduction to Astronomy, for young gentlemen and ladies, by James Ferguson, F. R. S.

The ancient history of the Egyptians, Carthagenians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Medes and Persians, Macedonians and Grecians, by Charles Rollin, in 8 vols. 12mo.

Burns's Poems, with the life of the author.

Winter Evenings; or lucubrations on life and letters, by Vicessimus Knox, D. D. 2 vols, 12mo.

Interesting memoirs, by a lady.

The works of the right honorable Edmund Burke, 4 vols. 8vo.

The life and posthumous writings of William Cowper, Esq. by William Haley, Esq. with an elegant likeness of Mr. Cowper and his mother.

A Family Tour through the British Empire, containing some account of its natural and artificial curiosities, interspersed with biographical anecdotes—particularly adapted to the instruction and amusement of youth—by Priscilla Wakefield.

The Pleasures of Memory, and other poems, by Sam. Rogers, Esq. and the Pains of Memory, by Robert Merry.

Travels in Louisiana and the Floridas, translated from the French, by John Davis.

Goldsmith's Roman History, abridged by himself, for the use of schools.

The works of the right honorable Lady Mary Wortley Montague, containing her correspondence, poems, and essays, 5 vols. 12mo. with an elegant head.

Blair's Lectures on Rhetorick, abridged.

The Pennsylvania Farmer, being a selection from the most approved treatises on *Husbandry*, interspersed with observations and experiments, by Job Roberts.

Logic, or the right use of reason in the inquiry after truth, by Isaac Watts, D. D.

Lectures on history and general policy, to which is prefixed an essay on the course of liberal education for civil and active life, and an additional lecture on the constitution of the United States, by Joseph Priestly, L. L. D. F. R. S. 2 vols. 8vo.

The Temple of Nature; or the origin of society, a poem, with philosophical notes, by Erasmus Darwin, M. D. F. R. S. with and without plates.

Debates and other proceedings of the convention of Virginia, in 1798.

Public Characters of Fox, Pitt, Darwin, Dundas, Wolcott, Herschel, Cornwallis, Priestley, Nelson, Godwin, Cowper, Grenville, Jefferson, B. Washington, E. Randolph, Blair, Tooke, Rumford, Dr. S. L. Mitchell, Dr. Jenner, Mr. Curran, &c. &c.

Morse's Universal Geography, 2 vols. 8vo. with and without 4to atlas.

—— abridged for schools, 12mo.

—— Gazetteer, 12mo.

Parents Friend, or extracts from the principal works on education, from the time of Montaigne to the present day, 2 vols. 8vo.

History of the rise, progress, and termination of the American Revolution, with biographical, political and moral observations, by Mrs. Mercy Warren, of Plymouth (Mass.) 3 vols. 8vo.

The Echo, a work of satire, wit and humour, with appropriate caricatures.

The miscellaneous works of David Humphreys, late minister plenipotentiary from the United States to the court of Madrid, with an elegant likeness.

Original Anecdotes of Frederick the Great, King of Prussia; and of his family, his court, his ministers, his academies, and his literary friends, 2 vols. 8vo.

(To be continued.)

SCULLY & GRAHAM,

Have just opened, and offer for sale, at their

Store

In Market Street, next door to Z. Cramer's Book Store,

A FRESH AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,—viz:—

Young Hyson, Old Hyson, Imperial, Hyson Skin and Souschong *TEAS.*	Maderia Wine
Coffee, Rice	Sherry ditto
Loaf & Scale Sugars	Malaga ditto
Chocolate, Allspice	Teneriffe ditto
Madder, Redwood	Cogniac Brandy
Logwood & Spanish Indigo	Jamaica Rum
Sweet and Castor Oil	Holland Gin
Glue	New E. Spirits
Rappee and Scotch Snuff	Peach Brandy
Spanish Segars	Country Gin
American Patent Shot	Cherry Bounce and
Bar and Pig Lead	Sugar House Molasses &c. &c.
Read and White Lead	James River, roll, small twist and Kentuckey Tobacco
	Best Rifle Powder
	Spirits of Turpentine
	Looking Glasses

A well chosen assortment of

Hard ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives and Forks, Razors and Pen Knives, Cutting Knives, Handsaws and Files, Chest and Trunk Locks, Plane Irons, Butt Hinges and Screws, with a great many articles too tedious to mention.

An elegant assortment of *Ladies Slippers.* Likewise a few crates of Liverpool *Queens ware and China*, a quantity of Stone and Earthern Ware, Crowley Steel, &c. &c.

All of which articles will be sold on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or approved country produce. They continue to give the highest price for Flour, Fine and Superfine, Bran, Corn, Corn-meal, Chop'd Rye, Oats &c. and always keep on hand a supply of the above articles.

Horse feed of every kind supplied at the above store.

Stores put up for merchants and others descending the river on the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 12, 1808.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on *Mon*day the 9th day of January next, One Lot or Piece of Ground, situate in Noblesburgh, Fayette township, bounded by a lot the property of George Williams, Esq. by a lot the property of Isaac Richardson, and by *Mill*-street, fronting on said street, 80 feet, and extending back 160 feet; on which is erected one square log house.——Also, one other lot, bounded by the above described lot, by a lot the property of Obediah Holmes, and by *Mill*-street, fronting on said street 80 feet, and extending back 160 feet; on which is erected a cabin stable. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Isaac Richardson.

Also, one hundred acres of land, more or less, in St. Clair township, about thirty-five acres cleared, on which are erected a square log house, thirty by thirty-eight feet, one cabin, one still house, and one barn and stables twenty by sixty feet; bounded on the north by land of George *Mus*hrush, on the west by land of John Wilson, on the south by land of David Boggs, and on the east by land of James Laughlin.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Fulton.

Also, a lot or piece of ground in the Borough of Pittsburgh, beginning on Second-street, at the corner of lot No. 299, thence northwardly a parallel line with Cherry Alley, 80 feet; thence westwardly a parallel line with Second-street, 60 feet to lot No. 297, and thence by the same southwardly 80 feet, to the place of beginning: subject to 7 dollars and 50 cents ground rent annually. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John *M*'Kinney.

Also, Seventy acres of Land, more or less, in Pitt township, about twelve acres cleared, on which are erected one two story house, square log, 25 by 25 feet, one cabin, one saw mill, one grist mill and horse mill; bounded on the north by land of Johnston, on the south by land of Anthony Walters, and on the north east by the Allegheny river. Also, thirty-six acres, more or less, about five acres cleared, on which are erected one cabin, and one still house; bounded on the west by the above described land of William Bonner, on the north by land of John Johnston, and on the south by land of William Wart. Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Bonner and Charles Bonner.

Also, a lot or piece of ground in the borough of Pittsburgh, part of the lot which is marked in the general plan of said borough, No. 403, to wit: beginning on Fifth-street, at the corner of lot No. 402, and running thence towards Wood-street, 23 1-2 feet; thence by a line running parallel with *M*arket and Wood streets, along King's alley, 120 feet; thence across, parallel line with Fifth-street, to lot No. 402, 23 1-2 feet; thence along same parallel line with *M*arket and Wood streets, 120 feet to the place of beginning. Seized and taken in execution as the property of James *M*'Candless.

Also, one hundred and ninety-nine acres and forty perches, more or less, in Deer township, on which is erected one cabin, about fifty-five acres cleared; bounded on the north by land of Col. Dunning *M*'Nair, on the west by land of Robert Thompson, and on the east by land of Robert Porter. Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Thompson.

All which property will be sold by me.

Wm. WOODS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Dec. 14, 1808.

NEW GOODS.

ANTHONY BEELEN,

Is now opening in addition to his FASHIONABLE STOCK of *MERCHANDIZE*, a large and fresh assortment of

CLOTHS, coatings and flannels, single and double milled cassimers, rose, point and striped blankets, patent cord, swansdown and silk waistcoating, velvets and cords, room, entry and stair carpeting, India and English rugs, calicoes and chintzes, gingham and dimities, black and coloured muslins, madras and mock madras handkerchiefs, muslins of almost every description, silk, thread and cotton laces, plain and figured mantua ribbons, plain and figured do. china, hank and stamped do. plain and figured do. mantuas, French and English sarsnets, French and India sattins, silk velvets and plushes, silk, cotton, silver and gold cords, silk cords and tassels, cotton do. do. jet, china coloured glass, metal and silk buttons for ladies dresses, plush, leghorn and lustre straw hats and bonnets, silk, leather and cotton suspenders, mens and boys fashionable hats, women and children's beaver hats, boys morocco hats and jockey caps, ostrich feathers, silk and leather gloves, plain and damask silk shawls, wide and mourning crapes, gold and silver spangles and bullion, artificial flowers and wreaths, mens, womens and childrens' shoes, black, red and yellow morocco skins, Morel's celebrated Asiatic razor strops, boot strapping, boot cord and tassels, blue and green silk and cotton umbrellas. An elegant assortment of articles in the military line, such as gold and silver epaulets, sword knots, silver and gold lace, cockades, feathers of all colours and lengths, silver and steel mounted swords, dirks, red and black morocco belts and belt plates.—A neat assortment of jewellery turtle shell, ivory and horn combs of all sizes, windsor and palm soap, cologne water, lavender and other essences and generally every article in the perfumery line, violins, plain and patent flutes, flageolets, clarinets, fifes, violin strings, music books, whole and half bound music paper, double and single brass pens, instructions for flute, fife, violin, clarinet and flageolet, a variety of new music for the piano, and other instruments. An assortment of ironmongery, stationary, queensware, china and glassware. A quantity of best green coffee, white and brown sugars, green teas, pepper, spanish cigars, Crowley, German and blister steel, spermaceti candles, spermaceti oil for wool carding and lamps, sugar house molasses, soft shell almonds, bloom, muscatel and keg raisins, figs, currants, anchovies, capers and olives. Treple F. rifle powder of *D*upont Nemour and co's manufactory on Brandywine, by the keg or single pound. Paints and colours of all kinds. Patent and family medicines, *&c. &c. &c.*

Also just received from Kentucky and Illinois, a quantity of cordage, viz. bed cords, plough lines, bed lacings, white and tarred rope, pig and bar lead, cotton, buffaloe rugs, bear and deer skins—All of which he will sell unusually low for cash or approved paper.

Pittsburgh, October 25, 1808.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber proposes to sell the following tracts of land all lying on the Monongahela river, in Washington township, county of Fayette, in the state of Pennsylvania, and about three miles from Redstone Old Fort, alias Brownsville, and adjoining the river aforesaid, No. 1, that valuable and well known tract called Hutton's Fancy, which is well improved, well watered, and very fertile,—containing 240 odd acres——No. 2, adjoining the first, which is also well improved, well watered, very fertile, and containing 250 acres——No. 3, adjoining the first, well improved, well watered, very fertile, and contains about 270 acres——No. 4, also adjoining the first, well improved, well watered, and very fertile, and contains about 250 acres——No. 5, within 1 and a half miles of the last, very fertile, well inproved, and well watered and contains about 250 acres. All the above plantations are under good fence, a large quantity of cleared land and a great abundance of fruit trees of all kinds and meadow, and a fine large stone still-house on the first and last places, and on the first, 4 large new stills, tubs, *&c.* which may all go together if it suits the purchaser. Possession may be had next spring, and an undoubted title given—about one third of the purchase money will be required in hand and the other payments made easy, and a considerable part taken in produce. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the first place.

RICHARD NOBLE.

Oct. 3, 1808. 11t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate o the late Charles Morgan, deceased, are requested to come forward and pay off their respective balances, before the first day of January next; and all those having demands against said estete, are desired to present them to the subscriber, properly attested, for settlement.

JOHN MORGAN, *Executor.*

Allegheny county, Nov. 23, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the *Insurance Company of North America*, in the city of Philadelphia, their AGENT in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss, or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. It is expected that a measure so admirably calculated to give security to property, and at so trifling an expence, will be generally resorted to. Apply to the subscriber at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS WILSON, *Agent for the Insurance Co. of N. America.*

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land of 294 acres, belonging to the heirs of Alexander Craig, dec. situate on the Monongahela river, 2 miles and a half above Elizabeth town; on the premises are a good two story log house, stable and other out houses, and between 40 and 50 acres of cleared land, of which about 14 acres is meadow, and more may be made with a small expence. The quality of this land is of the first rate, the situation is excelled by few, the neihbourhood good, and places of public worship and mills convenient. The terms of payment will be made easy, and the price reasonable. For particulars of sale apply to the subscriber at Craig's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh.

JOHN CALDWELL.

May 23, 1808. tf.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the second class of the Pittsburgh Church Lottery, have appointed William Wusthoff, one of the clerks, to settle the books of said Lottery. Therefore, all those who bought Tickets on credit, and those who had Tickets put into their hands for sale, are requested to call on the said Wm. Wusthoff, at the Post-Office in Pittsburgh, and settle their accounts, that we may be enabled to pay the prizes. All debts due said Lottery on the first of November next, will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

JONN JOHNSTON, JOHN WILKINS, } Com'rs,

Pittsburgh, September 23, 1808.

BARR IRON.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he intends keeping an assortment of

Gloninger's and Juniata Iron,

(Which Iron wss formerly kept for sale in this town by Mr. William Porter, deceased) at the Iron Store lately occupied by Mr. William Lane, on the bank of the Monongahela river, and next door to the tavern of Mr. Carr. As he shall be particular in always having on hand a good assortment, and as it will be his endeavor to supply those who may call on him, on reasonable terms, he flatters himself he will receive the favors of the public.

Merchants and others descending the Ohio, will find it to their advantage to apply to him for their supplies.

GEORGE ANSHUTZ, Jr.

Pittsburgh Oct. 26, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still-house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

STEEL SEMPLE.

October 24, 1808.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, *&c.*

Storage and Commission.

THE subscriber, who occupies an extensive front on the south side of the public square, in the borough of Pittsburgh, has several rooms and two good cellars, in which he purposes to store produce for the country, on very reasonable terms.—His situation on the market place, will make it a matter of great convenience to such as live at a distance. He will sell on commission, and purchase for strangers going down the river. Groceries and forage of every description, domestic spirits, beer, cider and porter, he intends keeping a regular supply of.

One tenement in the above situation to rent.

JOHN D. LITTLEFORD.

August 9, 1808.

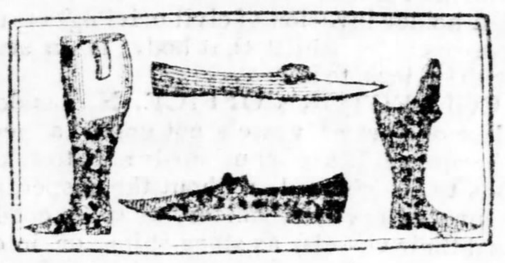
BARLEY.

FORTY-SEVEN cents per bushel, will be given for merchantable BARLEY, at the Point Brewery. A sample must be brough. to the subscriber for inspection; and if approved of, the time for delivering the crop will be agreed on.

For *J. O'Hara*,

GEO. SHIRAS.

ittsburgh, Sept. 10, 1808.



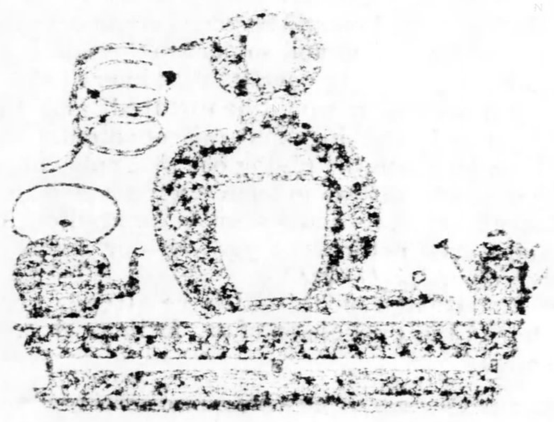
ROBERT WELSH,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boot & Shoe Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his Shop, in Market, corner of Front street, where he will be happy to supply all those that may call on him, and he flatters himself he will give satisfaction both in the neatness and durability of his work.

He respectfully informs the ladies, that he has commenced the MOROCCO business, and has on hand a handsome assortment of *LADIES SHOES*, of all descriptions, which he will warrant, and sell low. He also informs traders and others, that he will sell Ladies Shoes, Wholesale, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1808.



A NUMBER OF COMPLETELY FINISHED

COPPER STILLS,

OF different sizes, from 35 to 125 gallons, made of the best Copper, by an excellent workman at the Copper-smith business, are ready for purchasers, who wish to have them immediately, at the Coppersmith and Tinplate-working Shop, in Fourth street, near the jail, and next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly John Hamsher's shop,) and now carried on by the widow EVE HAMSHER, where all kinds of COPPER WORK is made in the best and neatest manner, and at the usual low price; likewise a quantity of well manufactured

TIN WARE,

ready for purchasers, at the usual low price.

Purchasers will receive a generous discount for cash paid in hand.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, about to remove to his iron works on the Juniata, near Bedford, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has appointed Mr. GEO. SUTTON, merchant, of this place, his agent, to transact all his business—to whom he intends forwarding a constant supply of Rolled, Rod and Bar Iron, Castings, Nails &c. which he will sell low for cash or negotiable paper. All those indebted to the subscriber, will pay the same to Mr. Sutton without delay; and those having any demands, will call on him for settlement.

WILLIAM LANE.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1808.

Public Notice.

Persons having demands against the estate of the late William Porter, of Pittsburgh, dec'd, are requested to present the same to subscribers for settlement. Debtors to the estate will please to make payment as speedily as possible.

Alexander M'Laughlin,
Anthony Beelen,
Zachariah A. Tannehill, } Exec'rs.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1808.

Just arrived, and for Sale,

AT

T. Cromwell's Commission Store,

50 Kegs first quality pig tail and twist Tobacco,
20 Casks Gunpowder, first quality,
8 Tons of Pig Lead,
And a few Bed Cords, by the dozen.

Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in pay.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

JOHN HARVEY,

FULLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the *Fulling, Dying & Finishing of Cloth*, at his old established fulling mill (known by the name of Cavet's mill) on Brush Creek, where he flatters himself he will be enabled to please those who may think proper to entrust him with their work.

In order to accommodate those at a distance, he will receive cloth at the store of Mr. John Irwin in Pittsburgh, and return it to the same place as soon as finished, which will be without delay.

Westmoreland county, November 8, 1808.

N. B. It has been circulated by some evil disposed person, that the subscriber had left his home, and it was uncertain when he would return again, if ever, and that cloth entrusted to him had been spoiled in the finishing; these reports are both totally unfounded, and he declares that the reporters of them are base calumniators, and defies them to make their assertions true. 6t

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TO

Farmers, Mechanicks & Laborers.

THE subscriber offers for sale, some valuable tracts of land in Allegheny, Butler and Mercer counties, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres, which he will sell on long credit for beef cattle, pork, bacon, whiskey, flour, and generally all merchantable produce of the land—and also, for articles of manufucture (especially in iron) skilfully executed. He will also give immediate and constant employment and liberal wages to laborers who purchase.

Masons, Bricklayers and Carpenters, who make speedy application, may acquire land, by undertaking work in their respective trades near the town of Butler.

Apply to Dunning M'Nair, Pitt township, Allegheny county; David Dougal, Butler, and to the subscriber in Pittsburgh. THOMAS COLLINS.

July 4, 1808.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his customers in general for their past favors, and likewise informs them, that he has just received a handsome supply of the most

Fashionable Cloths, Cassimers, Moleskin and Silk Waistcoating.

Those who wish to employ him, may rely on having their work done in the latest London fashion, and neatest manner.—Orders from his customers at a distance, will be punctually attended to.

JOHN BAIRD.

Merchant Taylor.

Pittsburgh, August 24, 1808.

N. B. He has received the latest London fashions for *Ladies' Habits, Great Coats, Peleeces, Spencers, &c.* tf.

Just Published, and for sale,

At the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette,

The Farmers Almanac,

FOR THE YEAR 1809.

☞ *Merchants in town and country may be supplied, by the quantity, at 50 cents per dozen. Price single, 6 1-2 cents. Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.*